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SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL DATA

Prepared For



STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

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SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL DATA

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STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

[1965]

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD:

WHAT DOES IT DO?

The South Carolina State Development Board, created in 1945 by the state legislature, has a main objective: to serve industry.

In performing this service, the Board is organized to offer specific assistance to industrialists who not only possess existing facilities within the State, but also to those industrialists who have decided on South Carolina as the site for a new plant location.

This assistance is wide and varied, and includes financing arrangements, market research, surveys on labor markets and natural resources, and many other activities vital to the favorable operation of any industrial complex.

To assure efficient guidance, the Board has been departmentalized into the following categories, each with a director:

Industrial Development Division -- The major responsibility of this division is the location of new industrial plants in South Carolina. Representatives of this division are experienced in the collection and evaluation of site data and statistical information for industrialists. This data includes up-to-date statistics on labor supply, water, transportation, power, sites, buildings, financing and many other subjects of interest to industrial management.

II

Community Relations Division -- This division maintains direct liason between the Board and local development groups throughout South Carolina, and assists in meeting the needs of industrailists within a local area. The program of this division is carried on in the belief that the overall state development program is immeasurably strengthened by active, knowledgeable local groups who work hand-in-hand with the Board and industrialists.

Internal Industries Division -- The encouragement of the development of home industry and service industries, and the expansion of existing facilities is the major objective of this division. Its purpose is to provide the coordination and know-how to mold local talent, resources and finances into a going enterprise.

Research Division -- The primary function of this division is to collect and evaluate industrial economic data required by or pertinent to industrial prospects with which either the Board or local development groups are working. This information concerns identification of markets for various industrial products, sources of needed raw materials and services, channels of distribution and general indices of economic vitality.

Geology Division -- This division is a fact-finding agency engaged in basic and applied geological research. Mineral resource potential in South Carolina is evaluated by the division, and it conducts investigations on a commodity basis to determine the quantity and quality of specific mineral materials available in the State.

III

Travel and Information Division -- Activities of this division cover three major areas: acquainting key businessmen of industrial centers throughout the country with the many assets of South Carolina, informing the American traveling public of South Carolina's many tourist attractions, and assisting industrialists who are desirous of disseminating information concerning plant location, plant expansion and other activities.

This divisional organization of the State Development Board is extremely fluid in keeping with the elasticity demanded by industrial development activities. On a given industrial project, particularly when time is a factor, a staff representative in one division may act in other capacities to insure fast and accurate problem-solving. It is this flexibility in the various talents of the staff that largely distinguishes South Carolina's State Development Board from its counterparts in other states.

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PREFACE

The ideal industrial site, which would incite the interest of any industrialist contemplating a new plant location, must provide two basic opportunities. These are:

1. Freedom to Manage
2. Operate Profitably

South Carolina provides these opportunities through the attitude of the State and local governments and the people. This attitude, compulsory for the efficient operation of all major industrial firms, has produced such favorable laws and conditions as:

Labor Relations and Climate -- Best labor relations record of all Southern states. Less than .04 per cent of total working time lost due to strikes, according to U.S. Department of Labor. Only 7.8 per cent of total working force are union members. South Carolina has a "Right To Work" Law.

State Community Attitude -- Communities are close to state government, and everyone supports and wants industry. This factor is capsuled in a statement by the Elgin National Watch Company:

"South Carolina has an attitude that says, 'YOU'RE WELCOME'."

Free Skilled Training -- A program for industrialists that provides skilled manpower on a no-cost basis, trains workers on machines

at no pay until hired, eliminates start-up loss. Fully-equipped, professionally-staffed technical education centers are located throughout the state.

Worker Attitude and Productivity -- Reports by competent, independent industrial engineers, known throughout the country, point out that worker productivity in South Carolina is 14 to 25 per cent above the national average in various industrial activities, and that South Carolina workers believe in a giving a day's work for a day's pay.

Tax Structure -- There are no taxes on inventory, no wholesale sales tax, assessment on industrial property averages 9.5 per cent which is applied to local area's millage rate, and there is a five-year moratorium on all county taxes in which a plant locates except school taxes.

New Corporation Law -- South Carolina's state legislature, appreciative of the complexities involved in industrial operation, approved the state's revision and complete modernization of its corporation law. This law permits fast and simple incorporation in South Carolina, and cuts paper work involved in incorporation.

No Situs Law -- The law effects a large tax savings to firms warehousing goods in South Carolina. It provides exemption from inventory taxes on all goods warehoused in South Carolina for distribution to other states.

Transportation and Distribution -- South Carolina possesses more than 30,000 miles of paid-up, toll-free modern highways for fast, low-cost

VI

distribution of products. Also, three major railroads,, Southern, Seaboard and Atlantic Coast Line, serve the state and its industry. Further, the state has three deepwater ports at Charleston, Beaufort, and Georgetown. Equally important is that no community is more than 50 miles from a commercial airport.

These factors, South Carolina believes, are vital to the efficient operation of every manufacturer. They did not just happen; they were created by South Carolina and its people, who firmly believe a company must have the FREEDOM TO MANAGE so it can OPERATE PROFITABLY.

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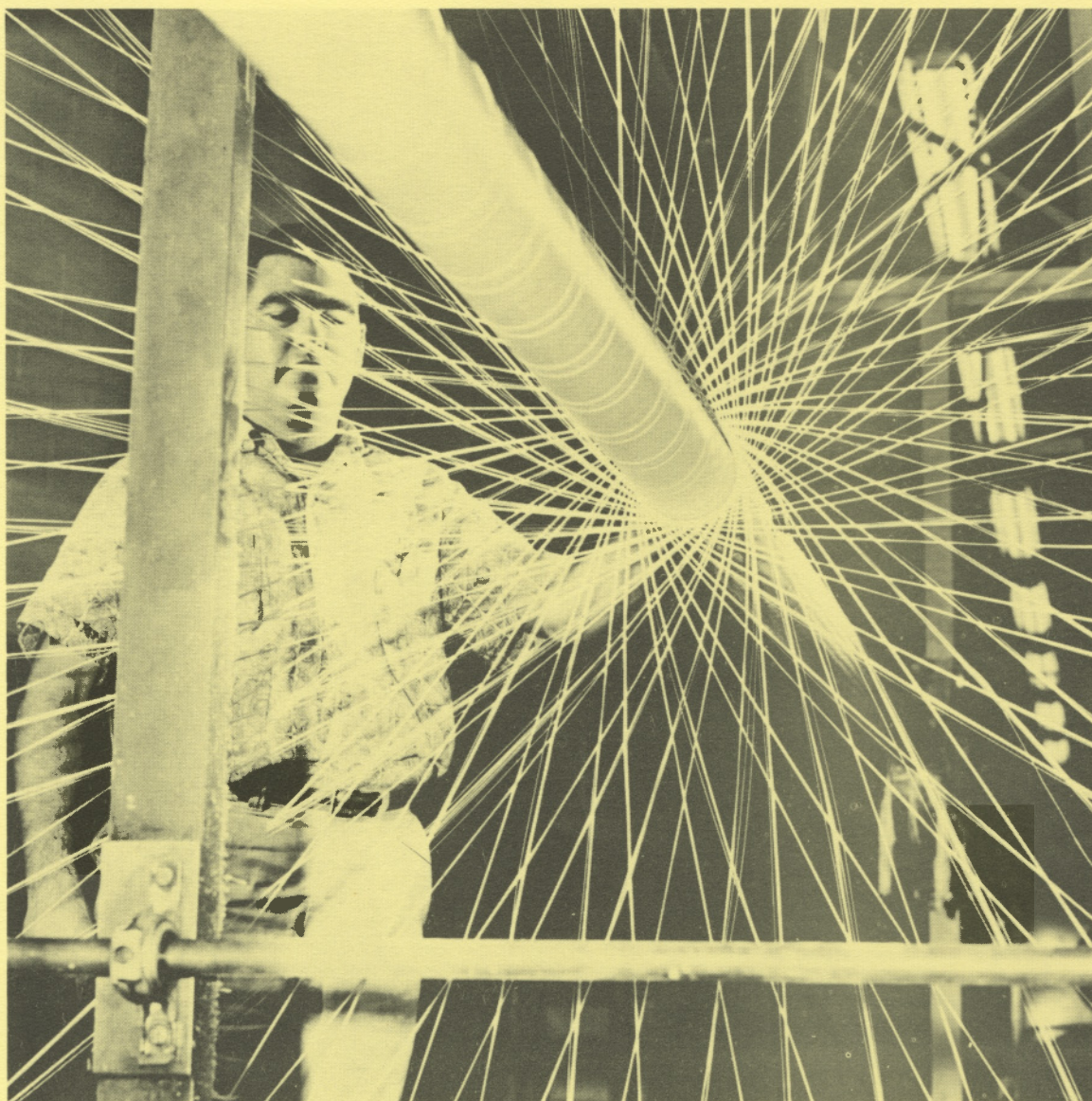
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LABOR



LABOR FORCE

The State of South Carolina will have a consistent supply of new labor available for industry for a number of years. This favorable condition is substantiated by two all-important facts::

1. Farm employment in South Carolina is declining.

During the decade between 1950-1960, some 103,000 persons left the farm, for an average annual decrease in farm employment of 10,300. These people represent a ready labor force for manufacturing industries. Further, due to farm mechanization, the number of people turning from agriculture to industry will increase.

2. A report by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission points out that the state's labor force will increase by 122,000 during the decade 1960-70. It will take a considerable number of new plants and/or expansions for industry to absorb its share of this projected increase in South Carolina's labor force.

The quality of South Carolina's labor force can be illustrated by the diversification of industries now located in the state which are producing highly sophisticated products.

For example, products now being made in South Carolina include calculators, watches, dictating machines, aircraft parts, X-ray equipment, electronic components, electrical machinery and parts, to name but a few.

No manufacturer would dare invest millions of dollars in machinery and materials to produce quality products if he could not depend on quality labor.

The quality of South Carolina's labor force could best be summed up by what major industrialists say:

"We obtained a 60-day jump toward our scheduled production when we moved into our new plant" -- Emerson E. Mead, President of SCM Corporation.

"We reached 100 per cent maximum production schedule after two month's operation" -- A. C. Buhrows, Manager of Production, Elgin National Watch Company.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

Industry Group	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1964*	1963*	1964	1964*	1963*	1964	1964*	1963*
ALL MANUFACTURING	77.65	76.73	74.16	42.2	41.7	41.9	1.84	1.84	1.77
DURABLE GOODS	73.70	73.78	68.97	42.6	42.4	41.3	1.73	1.74	1.67
Lumber and Wood Products	63.50	61.61	58.95	41.5	40.8	40.1	1.53	1.51	1.47
Furniture and Fixtures	74.06	74.65	71.12	46.0	45.8	45.3	1.61	1.63	1.57
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	88.04	87.64	85.14	43.8	43.6	43.0	2.01	2.01	1.98
Fabricated Metal Products	73.01	73.68	71.66	43.2	43.6	42.4	1.69	1.69	1.69
Machinery, Except Elec.	82.43	82.32	78.62	43.6	43.1	42.5	1.89	1.91	1.85
Electrical Machinery	69.29	70.69	66.07	41.0	41.1	39.8	1.69	1.72	1.66
NONDURABLE GOODS	79.15	77.60	75.60	42.1	41.5	42.0	1.88	1.87	1.80
Food and Kindred Products	82.04	77.26	74.34	47.7	44.4	43.3	1.72	1.74	1.71
Beverage Industries	58.79	58.16	53.00	44.2	43.4	42.4	1.33	1.34	1.25
Textile Mill Products	80.91	79.79	75.93	43.5	42.9	42.9	1.86	1.86	1.77
Broadwoven fabric mills	81.47	80.35	75.86	43.8	43.2	43.1	1.86	1.86	1.76
Broadwoven fabric mills, cotton	81.28	80.35	75.50	43.7	43.2	42.9	1.86	1.86	1.76
Dyeing and Finishing Textiles	82.57	81.77	83.66	41.7	41.3	43.8	1.98	1.98	1.91
Yarn and Thread Mills	75.31	73.01	63.45	44.3	43.2	41.2	1.70	1.69	1.54
Apparel and Other Finished Products	54.08	54.81	55.34	37.3	37.8	38.7	1.45	1.45	1.43
Paper and Allied Products	111.17**	108.86**	114.22	38.6**	37.8**	43.1	2.88**	2.88**	2.65
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	113.55	103.63	112.89	40.7	38.1	41.2	2.79	2.72	2.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	107.27	104.75	105.15	41.1	40.6	40.6	2.61	2.58	2.59
Fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals	67.72	67.16	68.26	41.8	41.2	43.2	1.62	1.63	1.58

* Revised figures.

** Data not comparable to year ago.

1/ Estimates cover approximately 240,000 full and part-time production and related workers who were employed during the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1957. Average earnings are computed on a gross basis reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late shift work. Average weekly hours are not scheduled hours but represent the number of hours worked or paid for and are affected by such factors as absenteeism and turnover.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
In Cooperation With
U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

RIGHT TO WORK LAW

South Carolina's Right To Work law was passed in 1954 by the people of the state. Basically, the law says that the right to work shall not be denied or abridged because of membership, or non-membership, in any labor union or labor organization.

Labor-management relations in South Carolina are excellent, as evidenced by the fact that during the decade 1954-63, an average of only .03% of working time was lost due to work stoppages in the state.

The complete text of the law is available upon request.

EDUCATION



TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The advent of new and diversified industry in South Carolina in recent years has prompted the creation of the most efficient technical education program in the United States. This program, directed by the State Committee for Technical Education in cooperation with the State Development Board, has been designed according to the needs of industry and the citizens of South Carolina.

There are nine technical education centers strategically located throughout the State that provide a full curriculum so that graduate students may earn associate-in-science degrees as engineering technicians. The centers also offer a wide variety of training designed to update and upgrade skilled people already employed.

A unique facility of technical training involves "special school" programs tailored to the needs of a new industrialist. This activity includes the recruiting, testing, selecting and training of workers for a specific new plant start-up. The trainees attend the special school on their own time and without pay.

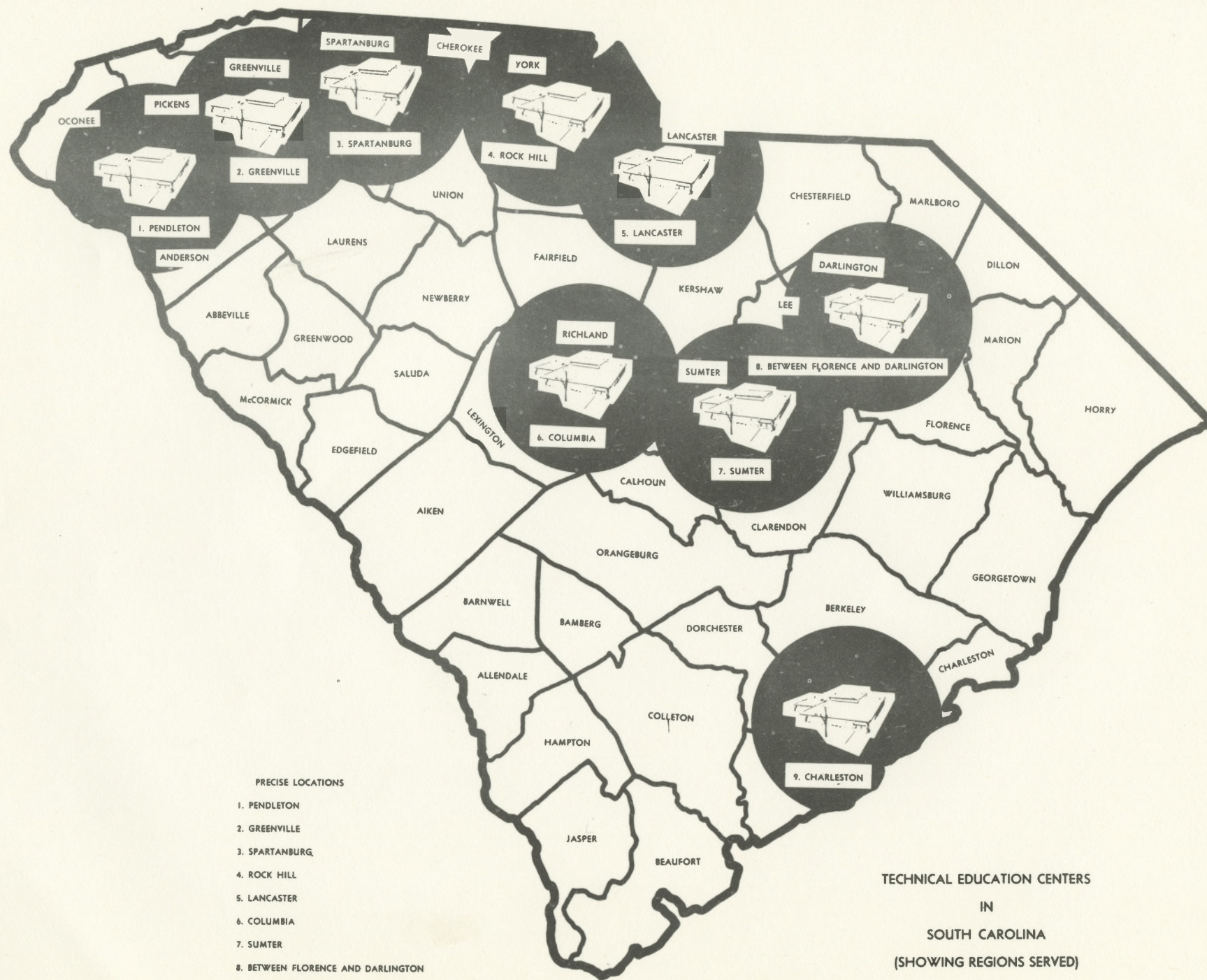
Instructors are usually secured from the supervisory staff of the new industrialist on a "lend lease" basis. Production lines are exactly simulated in facilities made available by the community where the plant will be constructed.

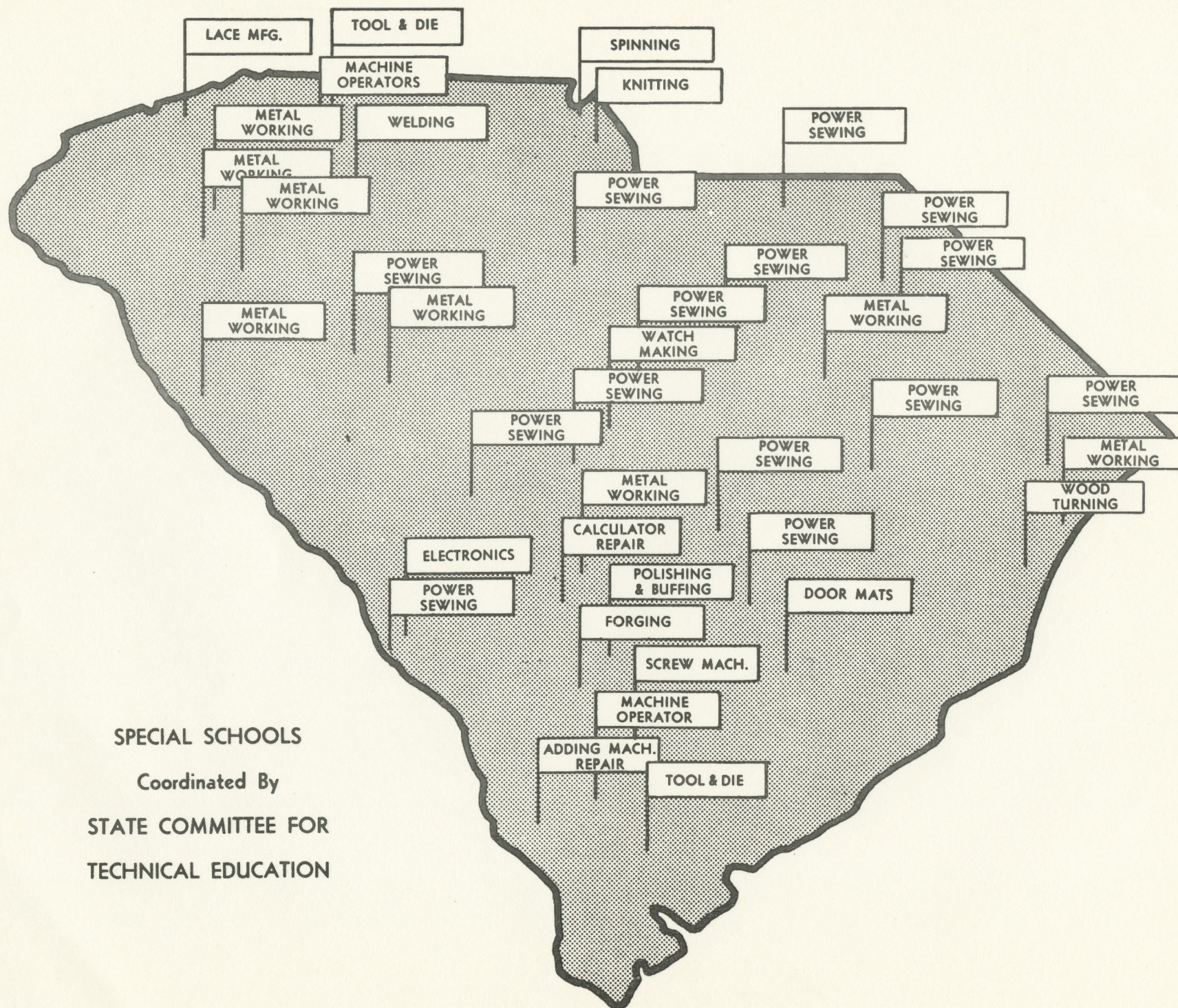
Materials used in training are paid for by the state and equipment is furnished except where highly specialized items must be provided by the company. Cost of the entire project is borne by South Carolina (including the local community where the plant is located).

Due to a carefully planned lead-time training schedule, trainees are set to "phase in" as soon as the new plant doors are opened and equipment is set for operation.

Included in South Carolina's training program is its Special Training for Economic Progress (STEP), a program that functions in cooperation with the Manpower Development Training Act.

STEP is organized to remedy a critical need for more and better trained personnel in many vital occupations, including professional, scientific, technical and apprenticeship categories. The program is now operating in 36 of the 46 counties in South Carolina.





SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Coordinated By
STATE COMMITTEE FOR
TECHNICAL EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Educational traditions in South Carolina have demanded high standards from early colonial times, and today's institutions of higher learning in the state maintain standards which equal in scholarship those of the Nation's best. It should be pointed out that while educational degrees are nominally the same everywhere, standards differ widely, and those of South Carolina are uniformly high.

This is demonstrated in the fact that among the higher echelons of America's leading companies, South Carolina-trained executives are frequently found. One outstanding chemical company, for instance, employs 43 South Carolinians who graduated from a single South Carolina school of engineering. Other such instances are numerous.

More recent graduates are finding opportunities near at hand in the scores of new industries which have come into the state. Moreover, the colleges of South Carolina, encouraged by the trend to new industry, are tailoring their curricula to industrial needs. The South Carolina Foundation of Independent Colleges has as one of its specific aims the development of programs geared to the industrial future. The state-supported institutions are busily strengthening their engineering and business schools with industry in view, and a multi-million-dollar building program is under way.

An indication of the new movement in our colleges is given in the fact that one of them has recently inaugurated a four-year course in industrial management. The announcement of the course was accompanied by the statement that the curriculum "recognizes the need for an understanding of the basic principles of science and engineering underlying industrial operations."

At the college level, technical and engineering training receives gratifying emphasis in the five state-supported institutions, as well as in some 20 private and denominational colleges and universities, and seven junior colleges.

It is particularly significant to note that Clemson University has developed a school of Textile Engineering which is the largest in the nation. Training is given in textile skills, metal working, chemistry, mechanics, all fields of engineering, accounting, ceramics and many other skilled and professional occupations to meet the needs of South Carolina business and industry.

TAXATION



CORPORATION TAXATION

Administration -- State tax laws are administered by the State Tax Commission. Due to the fact that there is never a sudden turnover of personnel, rulings made by the Commission are not easily changed. Stability of tax policies is only one of the many advantages to industry which comes as a result of tax laws being administered by an experienced and seasoned tax commission.

Stability -- The history of corporate taxation in the state shows that in the past laws have frequently been enacted or repealed to lessen taxes on industry. In 1940 the state property tax was repealed and in the 1930's a tax on intangibles was repealed, for instance.

Assessment of Industrial Plants -- The State of South Carolina has no property tax. This field of taxation is left to local subdivisions. The state, however, and not the local subdivisions, makes assessments on industrial plants.

Inventories -- raw materials, goods in process or finished goods -- are not subject to property taxation.

All industrial plant properties are assessed by the State Tax Commission at 9.5% of the total plant account.

No assessments are secret. The Tax Commission publishes an annual report, which is public information, giving the assessments of every plant in the state. Any plant that is not satisfied can appeal and will have a cordial, respectful hearing.

Levies -- All property levies are made at the local or county level. Industrial property taxes can not be changed without also changing tax rates on all properties, including residences and businesses in the county or school district concerned.

Highway Construction and Maintenance -- The entire state highway system is supported from the 7¢ per gallon tax on gasoline. This tax can be used only for highway purposes. It is pledged to the retirement of State Highway Department bond issues, and it provides a continuing revolving fund for highway construction and maintenance. It is significant that the maximum amount of bond issues allowed by law could be retired in a little over two years if highway construction were ceased.

New School Buildings and School Transportation -- The state has a 3% retail sales tax, which can be used only for school purposes. Industrial machinery and items used in processing are exempt from

from this tax. Also, new school buildings throughout the state have been largely provided for by this tax in recent years.

NO SITUS LAW

South Carolina is the only state on the Eastern Seaboard that exempts certain goods from all inventory taxes.

This law has made a substantial contribution to the growth of South Carolina as a regional distribution center by providing for the EXEMPTION OF ALL INVENTORY TAXES on personal property, goods, wares and merchandise warehoused in the state and moving in interstate commerce to a destination outside South Carolina. These goods may be assembled, bound, joined, processed, disassembled, divided, cut, broken in bulk, relabeled, or repackaged and still be entitled to exemption from inventory taxation. Very important is the fact that there is no limitation on the length of time warehoused.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME AND ESTATE TAX RATES

A. Income Tax

Personal Exemptions: \$ 800.00 per person

Allowable Deduction: Contributions, interest, medical bills, taxes, and most of the items allowed by the Federal Government, including up to \$500 per taxpayer for Federal income tax paid. Provision is also made for individual optional deduction of 10% or \$500.00, or if a joint return 10% or \$1,000.00, whichever is the lesser, in lieu of itemized deductions.

<u>Net Income After Exemptions</u>	<u>Tax</u>
Under \$2,000	2%
\$2,000 - \$4,000	3%
\$4,000 - \$6,000	4%
\$6,000 - \$8,000	5%
\$8,000 - \$10,000	6%
All over \$10,000	7%

B. Estate Tax

The value of the gross estate is determined by including therein the value of the same property as is included in the gross estate of the decedent for Federal Estate Tax purposes.

For purposes of the South Carolina Estate Tax the value of the taxable estate is determined by deducting from the value of the gross estate the exemptions and deductions allowed for Federal Estate Tax purposes.

Rates

If the taxable estate is:

Not over \$40,000

Over \$40,000, but

Not over \$100,000

Over \$100,000

The tax shall be:

4% of the taxable estate

\$1,600 plus 5% of the

excess over \$40,000

\$4,600 plus 6% of the
excess over \$100,000

FUNDED DEBT



FUNDED DEBT

The net Funded Debt of the State of South Carolina as of
June 30, 1964 was as follows:

Highway Certificates and Bonds	\$ 3,493,160.33
School Bonds	113,048,288.41
Institution Bonds	19,134,869.18
State Ports Bonds	16,100,000.00
Schoolbook Notes	300,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$152,076,317.92

All bonds of the state have been issued under the Special Fund Doctrine, and revenues pledged are in all cases more than sufficient to pay the maximum debt service. The highway debt is amply covered by the permanent allocation of 5¢ from the State Gasoline Tax. The revenues applicable to this debt are more than seven times the debt service. The entire proceeds of the 3% General Sales Tax, estimated at approximately \$89,000,000.00 a year, are pledged to the payment of School Bonds. The Income Tax, estimated at \$56,000,000.00 for 1964-65, is pledged for the payment of the State Ports Bonds. The gross tuition fees collected by the state-supported colleges are pledged for the payment of the Institution Bonds. The proceeds of the Schoolbook Notes are used as a revolving fund for the purchase of rental textbooks.

All of the bonds of the State of South Carolina are rated "Aaa" by Moody's Investors Service and "AAA" by Standard and Poor's Corporation.

TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

South Carolina is served by three major railroads -- Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line -- as well as by numerous affiliates of these lines and smaller independent railroads. These lines offer direct service to practically every point in South Carolina and the nation. The 16 rail companies which now serve the state have a total of 3,286 miles of road. Considering the state's total land area of 30,594 square miles, this is a density of approximately 1.1 miles of operated railroad property per 10 square miles of land area, one of the highest such densities in the South.

Railroad distances from Columbia, the state capital, to selected points are as follows:

Spartanburg, S. C.	93 miles	Charleston, S. C.	129 miles
Greenville, S. C.	111 miles	Chicago, Illinois	776 miles
Washington, D. C.	433 miles	Norfolk, Va.	376 miles
New Orleans, La.	696 miles	Birmingham, Ala.	368 miles
New York, N. Y.	651 miles		

HIGHWAYS

South Carolina contains 31,536 miles of State Highways, 93% of which are hard-surfaced. These highways insure quick and easy access to the plant by commuting workers and delivery facilities.

In addition to highways already in place, the State Highway Department and the individual County Supervisor will locate such additional paved access roads as may be necessary.

Highway distances from Columbia, the capital of the state, to selected points are as follows:

Charlotte, N. C.	94 miles	New York, N. Y.	689 miles
Greenville, S. C.	101 miles	Washington, D. C.	471 miles
Spartanburg, S. C.	93 miles	Atlanta, Ga.	214 miles
Charleston, S. C.	113 miles	New Orleans, La.	698 miles
Savannah, Ga.	146 miles	Jacksonville, Fla.	294 miles

Airlines and Airports

No point in South Carolina is more than 50 miles from airline service. The five airlines serving the state afford fast transportation to people, mail, cargo and express.

Eastern Air Lines, one of the main North-South trunk lines with routes stretching from Boston and Detroit on the North to Mexico City, Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the South, serves five cities in the state: Columbia, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston and Florence. Eastern also serves Chicago, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Houston and Dallas from these South Carolina points.

Delta Air Lines serves Charleston and Columbia, thus bringing South Carolina in close touch with Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis to the Northwest; Ft. Worth, Dallas, San Diego, Los Angeles, Las Vegas and San Francisco to the West; and New Orleans, Miami, San Juan, Panama and South America.

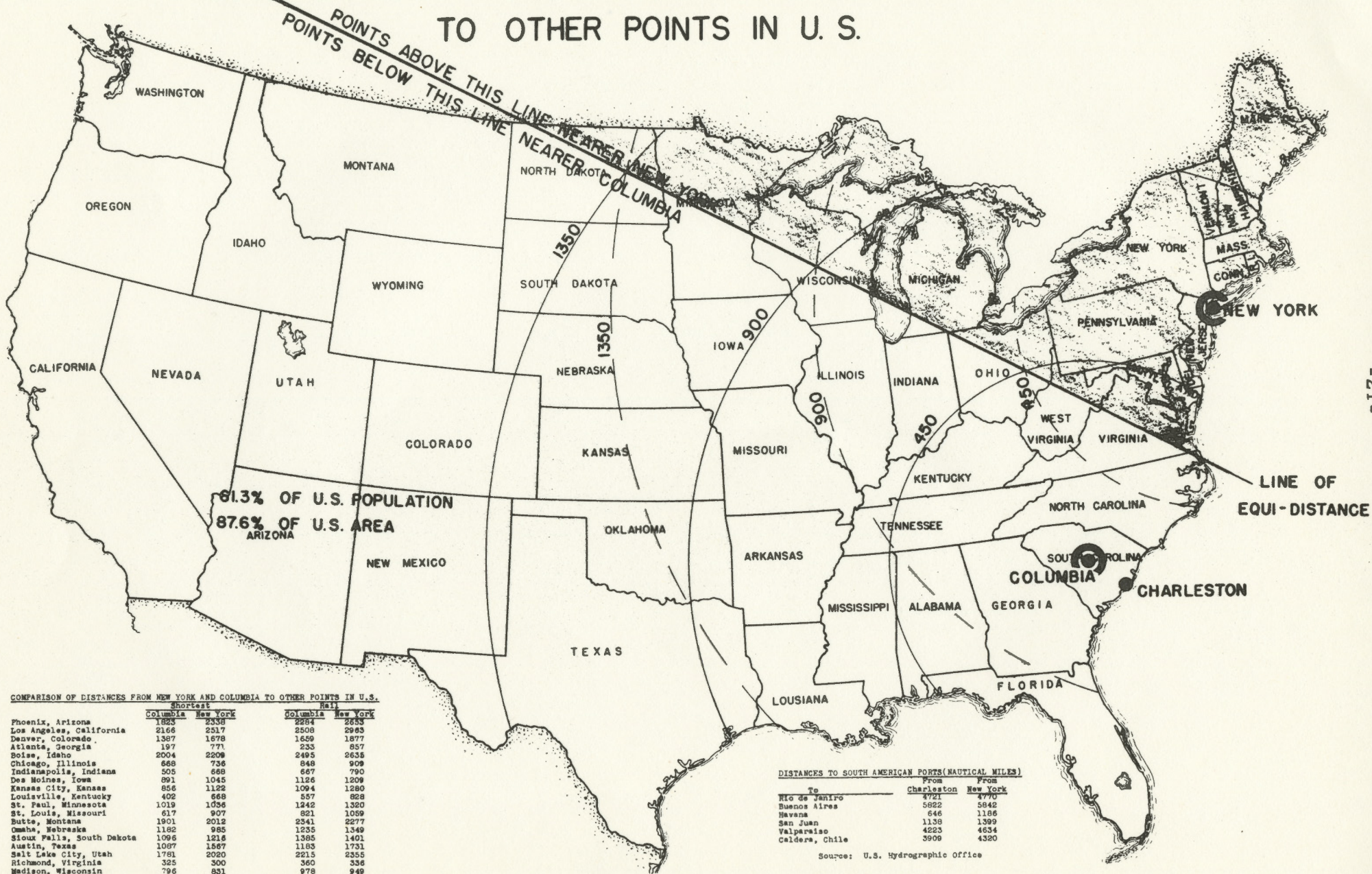
National Air Lines, the third trunk carrier, connects Charleston, South Carolina, with New York, Miami and Havana.

Southern Airways and Piedmont Airlines are local service carriers feeding traffic to and from Greenville-Spartanburg, Anderson, Greenwood, Columbia, Charleston, Florence and Myrtle Beach and connecting with Atlanta and Augusta to the West, Charlotte to the North and Raleigh-Durham, Richmond, Norfolk, Fayetteville, Wilmington and Richmond as intermediate points to Washington and Baltimore. Points beyond Atlanta to New Orleans include Birmingham, Jackson, Meridian, Montgomery and Mobile. Atlanta beyond to Memphis includes Huntsville, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia.

There are 86 airports being used in South Carolina. A number of these operate charter and taxi service and are conveniently located throughout the state for connections with the various cities served by the airlines. All of these 86 airports are listed on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey aerial charts. A large number provide aircraft facilities such as fuel, maintenance and storage.

Rates: The Development Board, working in cooperation with the South Carolina Public Service Commission and the State Ports Authority and their Rate Bureaus, will be glad to furnish specific data or assistance as may be required on any phase of air, rail, water, truck or combination rates.

COMPARISON OF DISTANCES FROM COLUMBIA AND NEW YORK TO OTHER POINTS IN U. S.



COMPARISON OF DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK AND COLUMBIA TO OTHER POINTS IN U.S.

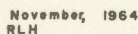
	Shortest		Rail	
	Columbia	New York	Columbia	New York
Phoenix, Arizona	1225	2335	2254	2635
Los Angeles, California	2166	2517	2508	2963
Denver, Colorado	1387	1678	1659	1877
Atlanta, Georgia	197	77	235	857
Boise, Idaho	2004	2209	2495	2636
Chicago, Illinois	668	736	848	909
Indianapolis, Indiana	505	688	667	790
Des Moines, Iowa	891	1045	1126	1209
Kansas City, Kansas	856	1122	1094	1280
Louisville, Kentucky	402	669	557	828
St. Paul, Minnesota	1019	1036	1242	1320
St. Louis, Missouri	617	907	821	1059
Butte, Montana	1901	2012	2341	2277
Omaha, Nebraska	1182	985	1235	1349
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1096	1216	1385	1401
Austin, Texas	1087	1587	1185	1731
Salt Lake City, Utah	1781	2020	2215	2355
Richmond, Virginia	325	300	360	336
Madison, Wisconsin	796	831	978	949
Cheyenne, Wyoming	1404	1644	1709	1848

Source of Rail Distances: Southwestern Traffic Manual

DISTANCES TO SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS (NAUTICAL MILES)

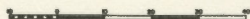
To	From Charleston	From New York
Rio de Janeiro	4721	4770
Buenos Aires	5822	5842
Havana	646	1186
San Juan	1159	1399
Valparaiso	4223	4634
Caldera, Chile	3909	4320

Source: U.S. Hydrographic Office



STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

SCALE IN MILES



DELTA AIRLINES _____
EASTERN AIRLINES _____
NATIONAL AIRLINES _____
PIEDMONT AIRLINES _____
SOUTHERN AIRLINES _____

Municipal airport with jet service _____
Municipal airport without jet service _____
Airport with private charter service _____
Airport _____

PORTS



PORTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina's principal port is Charleston. It possesses one of the finest natural harbors in the country. It is situated only 7 1/2 miles from the open sea -- closer than any other major Atlantic port.

Rank (In Cargo Value) -- Charleston ranks 14th in the nation in total value of exports and imports. Latest available U. S. Department of Commerce figures (for 1962) placed the total value of exports and imports at \$283,700,000, ranking Charleston ahead of such ports as Mobile, Alabama, Savannah, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida, and Wilmington, North Carolina.

Rank (In Tonnage) -- Latest figures released by the U. S. Corps of Engineers show that Charleston's tonnage amounted to 5,016,720 tons, with foreign trade amounting to 4,877,957 tons.

Location -- Only 7 1/2 miles from the ocean, the port of Charleston is easily approached in all winds and weather, and is always navigable and ice-free. Landlocked by outlying seacoast islands and portions of the mainland, the harbor assures ships all-season safety.

Water -- Deep water, the first requirement of a good port, is provided by a maintained channel of 35-foot depth at mean low water ranging from 600 to 1,000 feet in width, which serves all principal piers. The mean tidal range is 5.2 feet.

Docks -- Charleston has 55 piers, wharves, and docks, 31 on the Cooper River, six on the Ashley River, four on Shipyard River, one on Beresford Creek, two on Wando River, and the remaining eleven along Shem Creek.

Three of the waterfront facilities handle general cargo in foreign trade and these are owned and operated by the S. C. State Ports Authority: Union Pier Terminal, State Pier 2, a 1,050-foot pier with approximately 275,000 square feet of covered warehouse and transit shed space; Columbus Street Terminal, State Pier 8, a 2,100-foot pier with 389,000 square feet of transit shed space; North Charleston Terminal, State Pier 15, a 1,938-foot pier with 1,041,105 square feet of covered transit shed and warehouse space, and State Pier 16, a 500-foot bulk loading dock served by two 500-ton level-luffing gantries.

State Pier 8 is also served by a 50-ton gantry for 700 feet along its southern end. Two banana piers, State Pier 4 and State Pier 9, owned by the Authority, are leased to private companies. Open storage is available at both Columbus Street and North Charleston Terminals.

Other specialized services furnished by the Authority include cold storage, export packing and fumigation. All general cargo piers are served by two belt line railroads operated by the Authority.

Steamship Sailings -- More than 90 steamship lines, 51 lines on a regular basis, provide service from the port of Charleston to over 150 major ports around the world.

Inland Transportation -- Three major trunk-line railroads and more than 50 motor carriers serve Charleston and link the port to inland territory.

Freight Rates -- South Carolina's ports enjoy favorable freight rates in a wide tributary area which sweeps into the midwestern United States. Rates on all commodities can be obtained from the S. C. State Ports Authority's Traffic Division, P. O. Box 827, Charleston.

Organization -- The S. C. State Ports Authority was created by the General Assembly with broad powers to maintain, operate and develop shipping facilities and to promote waterborne commerce through the state's ports.

Georgetown, located on the Sampit River, 60 miles north of Charleston, is South Carolina's second deep-water port with a 27-foot-deep channel from from the ocean. Two marine terminals are located at the port of Georgetown: one privately-owned by the International Paper Company and the other, State Pier 31, owned and operated by the S. C. State Ports Authority. Oil storage tanks of Hess Oil Company are adjacent to State Pier 31. International Paper Company ships kraft paper and paper products through its terminals, and State Pier 31, with a 60,000-square foot transit shed and 500-foot dock, handles a variety

of general cargo. Oil moves across State Pier 31 by pipeline.

In 1963, the port of Georgetown had 104 vessels. Steamship service available at Charleston is also available at Georgetown on an inducement basis. Excellent rail and motor carrier service is also provided.

Port Royal is located adjacent to Beaufort, 70 miles south of Charleston. Port Royal has one marine terminal, State Pier 21. The pier is accessible across the ocean bar by a 500-foot wide channel from the ocean, maintained at a project depth of 27 feet. State Pier 21 has a 500-foot dock and 60,000 square feet of transit shed space.

In 1963-64, a manufacturing plant located at shipside at State Pier 21 produced a number of steamship sailings for the port. Steamship service available at Charleston is also available at Port Royal on an inducement basis. Excellent rail and motor carrier service is provided at the port. Good locations for industry are available at Victoria Bluff, a property owned by the State Ports Authority.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission operates the State Employment Service and the Unemployment Compensation Division.

Employment Service -- This service, which is affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service, cooperates with employers both present and prospective. It offers an employer the largest single source of manpower available in a community. Recruitment, screening and testing of workers afford an employer the opportunity to select employees from the most qualified workers available. Aptitude and proficiency tests, when appropriate, are used in the screening process. Impressive results have been obtained by using this testing program in staffing plants. Actual hiring of workers is at the employer's discretion.

The State Employment Service, at the request of the State Development Board, will conduct special labor supply surveys of specific areas of interest to a prospective employer who is considering a new plant.

Labor Supply and Demand -- Labor Market reports for South Carolina show an abundance of labor in many sections of the state. The commission regularly issues releases concerning non-agricultural employment, average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries, insured unemployment, and county distributions of wages and employment covered by the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Law. Employment Service offices in the major employment centers issue

regular labor market letters describing employment, unemployment trends and labor supply and demand in the various industries and occupations in the area. An employer can receive labor market information on the entire state or selected areas. In addition, the Commission or the State Development Board will furnish on request specific labor information on any particular area in the state.

Unemployment Compensation Rates -- The South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Law provides a tax rate schedule ranging from .25 per cent to 4.10 per cent. An employer's rate is based on the ratio of his reserve balance (total contributions less total benefit charges) to his most recent annual taxable payroll.

The Law also contains a solvency provision which provides for an automatic increase in each employer's rate of .35 per cent when the state reserve falls below 5 per cent of total wages paid in covered employment. This device triggered in 1963, adding .35 per cent increment to tax rates up through 2.35 per cent, resulted in a minimum tax rate for 1964 of .60 per cent.

Rates above the standard 2.70 per cent maximum, ranging from 3.05 per cent to 4.10 per cent, are provided by law for those employers with negative reserve balances. The taxable wage base in South Carolina is \$3,000.

Of the 13,344 employer accounts eligible for experience rating and active as of January 1, 1964, 7,022, or 53 per cent,

received rates of .95 per cent or less. There were only 1,892, or 12 per cent, of all employers who were ineligible for a tax computation because of less than 24 months of experience. The average tax rate for all employers from 1960 through 1964 as compared to the national average is:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
South Carolina	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
U. S. Average	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9

Detailed information on unemployment insurance operations in South Carolina may be secured from the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Post Office Box 995, Columbia, South Carolina.

WATER RESOURCES



WATER RESOURCES

South Carolina is most fortunate in having an abundant water supply. Surface waters, with usual, ordinary and inexpensive methods of treatment, can be processed to a high degree of purity suitable for industries requiring large quantities of pure water at low cost. In many areas of the state, ground water can be obtained of such excellent quality that no treatment is required for industrial purposes.

This state contains four major drainage basins -- Edisto, Pee Dee, Santee and Savannah -- and several minor basins, which embrace all of South Carolina, approximately one-third of North Carolina, and about one-tenth of Georgia.

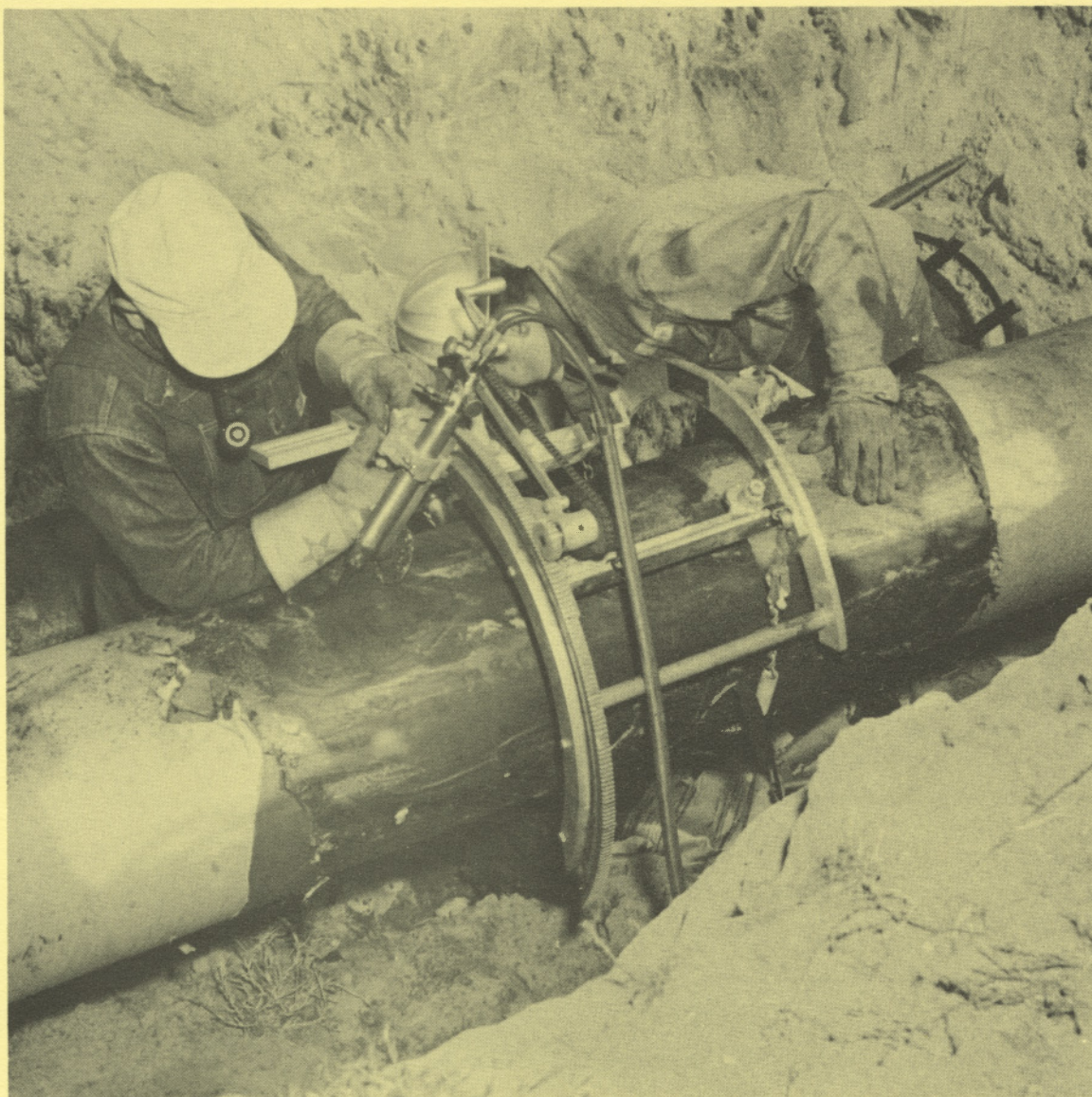
In general, the natural surface waters of South Carolina are low in total solids, total hardness, iron, turbidity and color.

Ground water is abundant in the state. In the Coastal Plain area the water-bearing geological formations yield an abundant supply of ground water. Artesian wells are common. In many other areas of the state, ground water can be obtained in quantity from relatively shallow wells. The chemical characteristics of the ground water will vary somewhat in accordance with the type of aquifer but, in general, it is soft and of low mineral content.

The State Development Board and the U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, have for the past several years

had in operation a cooperative program covering three phases of our water resources -- ground water, surface water and quality of water. As a result of this program much information on the water resources of the state is available, including records on 85 stream gauging stations in the state. At present there are 67 active gauging stations and 49 low-flow partial record stations in South Carolina. In addition to data at gauging stations and low-flow partial record stations, numerous miscellaneous discharge measurements have been made. Also included in the program are studies on ground water and quality of water, both ground and surface. The State Development Board is in position to have miscellaneous discharge measurements and spot chemical analyses made at any point in the state where this information is not available.

FUEL



FUEL

Coal -- The coal used for industrial purposes in the state originates from what are termed Districts 7 and 8. District 8 comprises the largest and best bituminous coal field in the world and is located in the corners of the four states of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The vast majority of industrial coal used moves from this district. District 7, which is located in West Virginia, is the source of Pocahontas Coal. Due to the fact that District 7 is more remote from South Carolina, the freight rate is more and consumption is less.

Oil -- Fuel oil is brought into the state through pipeline outlets at Belton and Camp Croft and by tanker through the Port of Charleston.

Natural Gas -- The Transcontinental Natural Gas Pipe Line crosses the Piedmont area of the state. Under its present certificate gas is delivered to several private companies and local authorities serving cities and towns. Several industrial plants have also obtained natural gas through direct negotiations with Transcontinental.

The Southern Natural Gas Company extends its lines to Aiken where it connects with the lines of the South Carolina Natural Gas Company to distribute gas to Columbia, Charleston and numerous communities along the route.

Carolina Pipeline Company serves a large area of northeastern South Carolina using both Transcontinental and Southern as its sources.

Piedmont Natural Gas Company, which serves primarily the northwest portion of the state, is serviced by Transcontinental.

South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, which purchases from Southern, directs its service to the southwestern section of South Carolina.

In addition, there are a number of local authorities throughout the state from which natural gas may be obtained.

Manufactured and Bottled Gas -- Manufactured gas is available in a number of cities in South Carolina, and bottled gas is available throughout the state.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

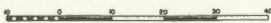


SOUTH CAROLINA

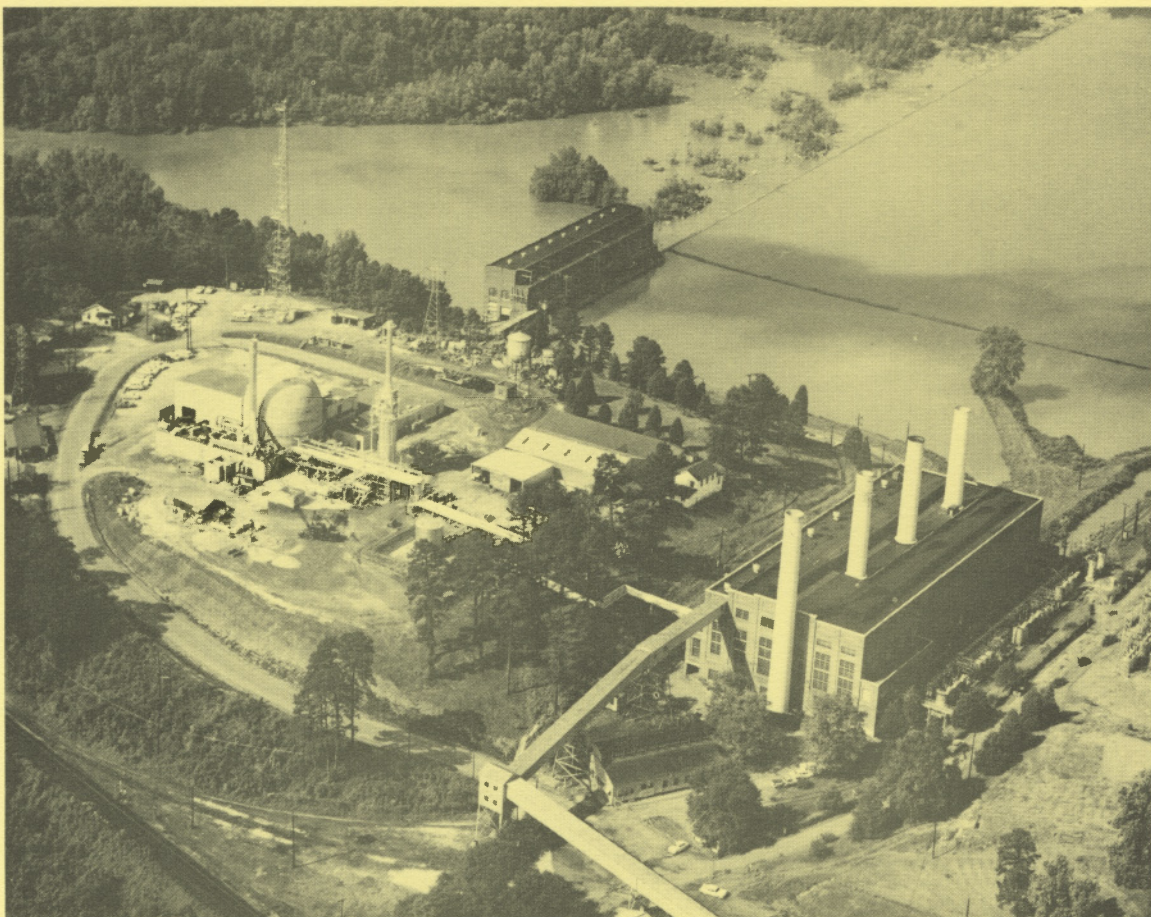
STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Proposed -----

SCALE IN MILES



ELECTRIC POWER



ELECTRIC POWER

South Carolina is served by an excellent network of electric power lines. Service is rendered by three major companies -- Carolina Power and Light Company, Duke Power Company, South Carolina Electric and Gas Company -- and numerous smaller ones. The lines of all these companies are well integrated and interconnected to provide the maximum of continuous service to all points in the state.

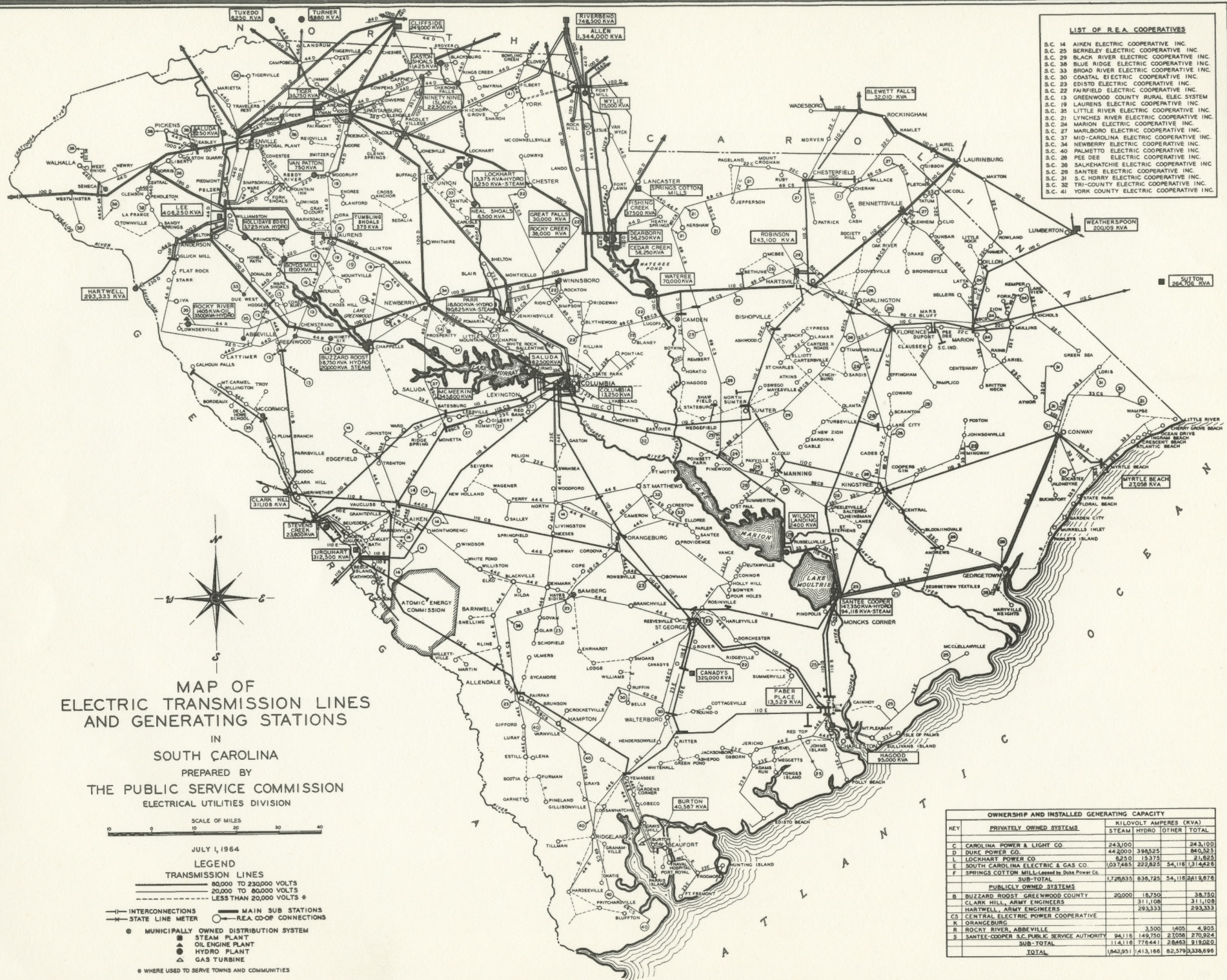
The installed generating capacity in South Carolina is as follows:

<u>Name & Type</u>	<u>Installed Capacity</u>		<u>Kilowatts July 1, 1964</u>	
	<u>Steam</u>	<u>Hydro</u>	<u>Internal Combustion</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Privately-Owned</u>				
Carolina Power & Light Company	182,000	---	---	182,000
Duke Power Company	375,000	329,920	---	704,920
Lockhart Power Co.	5,000	12,300	---	17,300
S. C. Electric & Gas Co.	957,500	178,260	44,600	1,180,360
Subtotal	1,519,500	520,480	44,600	2,084,580
<u>Publicly-Owned</u>				
Abbeville	---	2,600	1,000	3,600
Greenwood County Electric Power Commission	18,500	15,000	---	33,500
S. C. Public Service Authority	100,000	134,534	22,300	256,835
* Clark Hill --- Army Engineers	---	280,000	---	280,000
* Hartwell --- Army Engineers	---	264,000	---	264,000
Subtotal	18,500	696,135	23,300	837,935
Grand Total	<u>1,638,000</u>	<u>1,216,615</u>	<u>67,900</u>	<u>2,922,515</u>

* Half of capacity of Clark Hill and Hartwell allocated in South Carolina.

NOTE: Companies which generate power for own use only are not included. All power rates of privately owned utilities are set by the South Carolina Public Service Commission, and are generally lower than in most sections of the Southeast.

There is no power shortage in South Carolina. The organizations in South Carolina which generate and sell electric power will provide adequate power for the future needs of the state.



EFFLUENT DISPOSAL



EFFLUENT DISPOSAL

State Requirements -- South Carolina requires that reasonable methods to prevent and control pollution of its waters be employed to maintain reasonable standards of purity. In this connection, the state is concerned with public health and enjoyment, protection of wildlife, operation of existing industries and the future industrial development of South Carolina.

The South Carolina law regulating the disposal of industrial wastes says, in effect, that any manufacturer must secure the approval of the State Health Officer before disposing of plant waste into the waters of the state.

Statutes governing the Water Pollution Control Authority require written permission from the Authority before constructing or using a new system of disposing wastes into the waters of the state, altering and using an existing system, or increasing the load through existing outlets.

Local Requirements -- Municipalities make their own regulations with reference to effluent discharged into facilities owned by them.

STREAM CLASSIFICATIONS STANDARDS

The following standards have been adopted by the Water Pollution Control Authority for streams in South Carolina. Individual streams will be classified in accordance with these standards after public hearings on said streams have been held by the Authority.

- CLASS AA -- Waters meeting the State Board of Health regulations as suitable for use for domestic and food processing purposes with sterilisation as only treatment required.
- CLASS A -- Suitable for use as swimming waters.
- CLASS B -- Suitable for domestic supply after complete treatment.
- CLASS C -- Suitable for propagation of fish, industrial and agricultural uses.
- CLASS C_a -- Suitable for fish survival, industrial and agricultural uses. ("Fish survival" as used in this standard means the continued existence of individual fish normally indigenous to waters this type.)
- CLASS D -- Temporary classification to be assigned waters receiving wastes for which no practical means of treatment are known. As soon as feasible treatment processes are available, Class D waters shall be reclassified to an appropriate class. Dischargers of wastes shall make every reasonable effort to avoid creation of nuisance conditions.

Specifications on each class of stream are as follows:

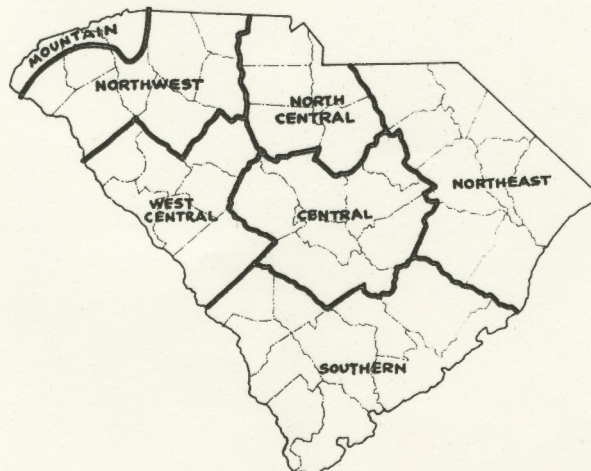
ITEM	CLASS AA	CLASS A	CLASS B	CLASS C	CLASS C _a
Floating solids; settleable solids; oil; sludge deposits.	None attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes. No tastes or odor producing substances	None which are readily visible and attributable to sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes, and which measurably increase the amounts of these constituents in receiving waters after opportunity for reasonable dilution and mixture with the wastes discharged thereto.	Same as Class A	Same as Class A	Same as Class A
Sewage or Waste Effluents	None	None in such quantity or quality as to raise the Coliform bacteria count of these waters above 1000 per 100 ml.	None in such quantities or qualities as to make the Coliform bacteria count of the waters exceed 5000 per 100 ml.		
Odor producing substances contained in sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes.		The waters after opportunity for reasonable dilution and mixture with the wastes discharged thereto shall not have an increased threshold odor number greater than 8, due to such added wastes			
Phenolic compounds.		Not greater than 5 parts per billion (Phenol).	Not greater than 5 parts per billion.		
pH		Range between 6.0 and 8.0 except that swamp waters may range from pH 5.0 to pH 8.0.	Same as Class A	Range between 6.0 and 8.5 except that swamp waters may range between 5.0 and 8.5.	Same as Class C.
Dissolved oxygen	Not less than 5 ppm.	Not less than 4.5 ppm, except that swamp waters may have a low of 2.5 ppm.	Same as Class A	Not less than 4 ppm, except that swamp waters may have a low of 2.0 ppm.	Not less than 2.0 ppm.
Toxic wastes, deleterious substances, colored or other wastes, or heated liquids	None in amounts to exceed limitations set by State Board of Health for waters for this use.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish life or make the waters unsafe or unsuitable for bathing.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish or make the waters unamenable to standard treatment processes intended to prepare them for domestic use.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish life or impair waters for any other best usage as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.	None alone or in combination with other substances or wastes in sufficient amounts or at such temperatures as to be injurious to fish survival, or impair the waters for any other best usage as determined by the Water Pollution Control Authority for the specific waters which are assigned to this class.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA



CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

Data	Years	Mountain	N. West	N. Central	N. E.	W. Central	Central	Southern
Mean Temp. , January	30	40	45	45	47	47	48	51
Mean Temp. , July	30	72	79	80	81	81	81	81
Mean Temp. , Annual	30	56	61	62	64	64	64	66
No. of Days During Yr.								
90 Deg. or More, Summer	30	9	60	72	71	70	75	68
100 Deg. or More, Summer	30	0	2	5	5	5	5	4
32 Deg. or Less, Winter	30	79	53	59	42	45	39	23
20 Deg. or Less, Winter	30	15	5	10	4	4	3	2
Heat Deg. Days, 65 Base	30	4,260	2,930	2,770	2,280	2,550	2,270	1,820
Ave. Date of Last Spring Freeze	30	Apr. 14	Apr. 1	Mar. 31	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	Mar. 17	Mar. 12
Ave. Date of Last Fall Freeze	30	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24
Ave. Ann. Precipitation	30	70.2	49.6	45.4	45.9	44.9	43.5	46.5
Ave. Ann. Snow in Inches	30	7	3	2	1	2	1	Less than 1/2 inches
Per. of Sunshine, Annual	30	64	64	65	67	63	65
Per. of Rel. Humidy	30	68	69	72	70	70	75



RELATIVE HUMIDITY AT SELECTED POINTS

	Charleston, S. C.				Columbia, S. C.				Florence, S. C.				Greenville, S. C.			
	1:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Length of Record	12	12	12	12		47	32	47	5	6	6	6	11	30	11	28
January	83	87	56	76		79	58	62	82	87	56	71	78	79	60	70
February	81	84	51	69		77	54	58	73	80	49	51	71	77	54	63
March	83	84	51	70		76	50	55	74	79	48	61	71	75	53	59
April	85	84	49	70		74	48	54	78	78	47	60	69	72	45	56
May	90	84	52	74		75	48	56	78	79	46	62	75	74	49	59
June	92	86	59	78		79	51	63	87	82	52	71	80	77	50	63
July	93	89	65	82		83	57	68	91	85	58	75	85	81	56	67
August	93	91	63	83		86	57	71	90	90	58	72	84	82	58	72
September	92	91	62	84		85	55	68	91	90	59	80	82	82	57	67
October	90	90	56	84		83	51	63	88	89	52	76	77	78	55	64
November	87	88	52	81		80	52	60	84	86	48	72	75	77	52	65
December	85	87	56	78		81	59	66	81	84	55	73	74	79	59	69
Year	88	87	56	77		80	53	62	83	84	52	70	77	78	54	65

	Augusta, Ga.				Savannah, Ga.				Charlotte, N. C.			
Length of Record	16	65	35	65	14	64	35	64	13	65	35	65
January	73	83	60	68	82	82	59	72	77	80	61	66
February	70	82	56	63	79	81	57	70	70	77	56	61
March	70	80	58	59	80	80	55	70	72	76	52	59
April	71	77	48	56	82	78	53	70	71	73	50	55
May	75	76	48	58	84	78	54	72	76	75	49	58
June	79	79	51	64	87	81	58	76	81	78	51	63
July	85	83	56	69	90	85	61	80	86	82	55	68
August	86	87	57	72	90	88	62	82	86	85	57	71
September	83	85	55	70	90	89	62	82	83	84	56	68
October	78	84	50	55	88	86	57	77	80	81	50	63
November	75	84	53	67	85	84	56	74	77	79	54	62
December	75	84	59	70	83	84	61	74	78	80	61	67
Year	77	82	54	64	85	83	58	75	78	79	54	63

SOURCE: Local Climatological Summaries, 1952. U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau

LEISURE



LEISURE

Pick almost any kind of leisure time activity and it's in easy reach in South Carolina.

BEACHES, sunbathed 295 days a year, beckon along 281 miles of shoreline offering swimming, sunbathing, fishing, boating, shell hunting, shrimping, crabbing or just "lazing" in the sand, with food and accommodations to fit every taste and pocket-book. There are islands and inlets to explore, commercial shipping and fishing boats to watch and sketch -- all in a mild climate.

LAKES throughout the state offer fresh-water fun if you prefer. There are half a dozen large lakes and numerous smaller ones affording motor and sailboat fun, swimming, sports fishing, camping, scenery and all water-oriented activities.

FISHING challenges the amateur or the pro in South Carolina, with 291 kinds to try for. A variety of locale and a multitude are yours to choose from. Lakes, streams, surf, inlets, and the sea offer dock, bottom, cane pole, spinning tackle, trolling, fly, plug, deepwater and topwater fishing.

HUNTING varies from marsh rabbit to bear. Seasonal hunting is open for deer, fox, mink, squirrel, dove, quail, turkey and a host of other species.

BOATING is a way of life in South Carolina. The Inland Water Way offers an unusual opportunity for all types of power

boats. Excellent harbors are home ports for deep fishing, bottom fishing, commercial fishing boats, yachts, tugs and barges. Up Country lakes provide a scenic locale for sailing, motor boating, canoeing and water skiing. Excellent marinas, launching facilities, fun and lodging are available in nearly all areas of the state.

GOLF courses (over 100, year-round) in South Carolina have provided a new experience in golfing. Courses include pine-scented championship quality courses in the north and up and down the beach area, where swimming, sun fun and golfing constitute a pleasurable mixture.

HISTORY has left a king-sized calling card in South Carolina. Historical attractions everywhere reach out to stop the amateur historian. Almost forgotten bits and pieces of history have been searched out and found by the serious student of the past. Traces of ancient Indian culture, remnants of the Revolution and clusters of Civil War history are in evidence everywhere. Even the venerable state capitol building bears scars of the Civil War. The sights and sounds of the plantation era are still very much alive.

SCENERY ranges from the gentle Blue Ridge slope of the Up Country, through the Piedmont, down to the lush semitropical beauty of the Lowcountry, where Spanish moss adds its own artistic touch.

GARDENS, especially in season, add their own colorful touches to the scenic beauty of South Carolina and range all the way

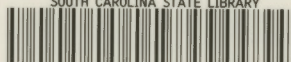
from the most formal to front porch plantings.

PLANTATIONS abound in planting grounds for some of the nation's most beautiful gardens, as well as an agricultural panorama of cotton and tobacco fields.

CULTURE in South Carolina is as native to the state as country cured ham and hush puppies. It is found scattered around the state in art museums, in civic theaters and symphonies, in Negro spirituals, in old praise houses and modern churches, in the symmetrical lines of Robert Mills' architecture, in universities and colleges, and in the Up Country and Lowcountry.

HOSPITALITY- WISE, you're always at home wherever you are in South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY



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